The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING. DECEMBER ,11 1818. New Series, No. 60.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Notice.

ON Saturday the 21st of October, a BARREL of APPLE-BUTTER, was put on my dray, to be hauled to Wood street, where no owner could be found; the property therefore remains in my possession, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, on application to

PATRICK M'CARTNEY, Second street.

Pittsburgh, December 4.

The Mechanicks Assistant, OR A Useful and Easy Guide, TO THE *Different kinds of Work,*

USUALLY DONE BY

Millwrights, Carpenters, Patternmakers, Blacksmiths, &c.

By DAVID TOWNSEND.

For Sale, by A. WAY & CO

Market between Third & Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1818. 2w1m.

Wanted,

A situation as a CLERK in a Store or foundary, by a young Man, with a small family, a small salary will answer. Good recommendations can be given. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.

N B. A situation as a School Master, would be acceptable.

December 8, 1818.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE, *formerly occupied by* FOSTER & DOANE, *in Water street, betweeen Market and Ferry streets,*

WHERE THEY CARRY ON

Commission Business,

In the usual way.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20. 1818. 3m2aw

COAL *WANTED.*

THE *Proprietors* of the Cincinnati GLASS MANUFACTORY are wanting

10,000 Bushels

good merchantable COAL, for which they will pay 20 cents per bushel, if delivered in December next.

Cincinnati, November 26, 1818.——6

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that they have appointed the second Monday (the 11th day) of January next, for hearing me and my creditors at the COURTHOUSE in the borough of Greensburgh in said county—at which time and place you may attend.

NICHOLAS DAY.

Greensburgh Gaol, Dec. 5th, 1818.—3t.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the firm of KERR & RAHM will please call and pay their respective accounts, on or before the first of January next, as the businesa of the firm must be settled by that time.

JOHN RAHM.

Pittsburgh December 8, 1818.——6

A NAIL CUTTER *WANTED.*

A MAN of steady, sober habits will meet with constant employment and liberal wages. Enquire of

MILLER & WILSON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1818.

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily, Teneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines.
Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Old Whiskey, Country Gin,
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,
Young hyson Tea,
Loaf, Lump, New-Orleans, } Sugars.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon,
Mustard, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Rosin, Chalk,
Raisins in boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds,
Shaving Soap,
Best Spanish and Country Segars,
Sup. Royal, No. 4, Royal, 5, Cap, 2 & 3, Post, Large and small wrapping, } Paper.
8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,
White Lead,

Kentucky Tobacco,

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. 3t

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1818.

Town of ABERDEEN.

THE subscriber offers for sale FIFTY FIVE LOTS in the above town, beautifully situated on the bank of the Ohio river and directly opposite the town of Limestone, Kentucky. The main road and stage route from Ohio to Kenucky passes through the centre of the town. The country adjacent is rich and populous, and offers all the advantages of inland and river trade, and is considered a most eligible situation for industrions mechanics, and others disposed to acquire cheap and valuable property. A plan of the town may be seen and terms made known by applying to

JOHN G. O'BRIEN, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1818. eow6

Take Notice.

BEING one of the Co-Partners of Pentland, Hegins and Steele, as army contractors for a limited concern only, and seeing in the Pittsburgh "Statesman" printed by E. Pentland, one of said limited concern, an advertisement dated 19th of September, 1818, calling on those indebted to Pentland, Hegins and Steele, to make payment to David Pride or William Gormly, surviving assignees of E. Pentland and William Steele, (as they state themselves) the subscriber not having known them as such, the making use of his name is unwarranted. He has only known them as coadjutors of Pentland and Steele, to assist them in defrauding him, and as he verily believes in defrauding the government. All persons therefore, indebted to the *late* firm of Pentland, Hegins and Steele, in the limited concern for furnishing the troops of the U. S. are forbidden hereby to pay any monies to E. Pentland, Wm. Steele, David Pride or Wm. Gormly or any other without the acquiesance and signature of the subscriber.

CHARLES HEGINS.

Sunbury, Pa. November 5, 1818.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH will be sold low for cash or or notes at 60 days, a quantity of

Racoon, Beaver and Otter kins.

We will also pay CASH on the 1st December for

500 bbls. Superfine Flour,

at $4 75 per Barrel.

IRWIN & H. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1818 tf

When I relinquished the publi-

cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill hold, will pay attention to this notice.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm wil apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief.
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, | *Checks, Shirtings.*

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS a certain ABRAHAM YANT, did on the 14th of January 1814 obtain from the subscribers, in consideration for a tract of land, seven separate obligations, dated as above, each for the sum of $50—payable as follows.—The first payable April first same year—Second payable October first following—the remaining five, payable on the first day of October in each year successively, the last one payable to John Johnston and due on the first day of October 1819. And whereas the subscribers have already paid off four of said obligations and the said Yant has not yet fulfilled his contract in making us safe by obtaining a patent; we do hereby forwarn all persons from taking assignments on said three last obligations—one payable October 1817, the other 1818, and the last due to John Johnston, in 1819, as we are determined to pay neither of them unless compelled by law or untill said Yant makes our contract good.

JAMES & NATHANIEL GARDNER.

November, 17, 1818.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the mannfacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

M'Kee and Tweedy.

JOHN M'KEE and HENRY TWEEDY, late of the firm of Peebles and M'Kee, and Peebles, Tweedy and Company, have entered into partnership, under the firm of

M'KEE & TWEEDY,

HATTERS,

and have opened their establishment at the corner of Second and Market streets, opposite Mr. Little's, saddler—where all orders will be punctually attended to. A full supply of HATS constantly kept on hand.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818. tf

FRESH OYSTERS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of the western country, that his correspondent in Philadelphia, has commenced and intends sending on, a regular supply of FRESH OYSTERS through the season. The superior quality and order of those that he has sent for two seasons past, will, it is expected, be a sufficient recommendation to the Oysters I will have in future. Persons who keep oyster houses in any part of the western country, can have any quantity, by making application in time. I will receive a supply every week through the season. Orders accompanied with current money, will be punctually attended to, and every means used to have them carefully forwarded.

WILLIAM BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818.

W. B. Manufactures and has on hand a general assortment of

Brushes;

Has also For Sale,

Tanners & Curriers Tools, Shoe-makers Tools & Findings.

The highest price given for HOG'S BRISTLES.

MY BROTHER DRYDEN FORWARD, is connected with me in my professsional business, and may be consulted in all cases.

WALTER FORWARD.

December 4t ——3

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES, *of a superior quality.*
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2w.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, HATTERS DITTO, | WASH KETTLES BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or muley cattle		3
Every head of sheep or swine		2

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——t1stA.

Lexington Coffee House,

SIGN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

Lexington, Ken.

LANPHEAR AND CARTER,

HAVE fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS & BOARDERS.

A part of it is separate and exclusively appropriated to families. The stable is one of the best in the state.

L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford every comfort and luxury to be had in the Western country.

December 1,

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

JUST RECEIVED, 250 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, FFg, FFr, FFFr FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER, For Sale, on low terms, by

BOSLER & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown, mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen,
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819, will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, o address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in order to prevent confusion at the Post-office.

A Family Carriage,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a neat one horse CHAISE and Harness. It has lately came across the mountains, and would be very suitable for a family.

Apply at the Bar of Mrs. M'Cullough's Hotel, Pittsburgh, November 17.

Doctor Van-sweitan's

CELEBRATED

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF a quality superior to any thing of the kinds ever offered as a General Medicine in this country, now faithfully prepared from a Recipe of the justly celebrated Doctor Van-Sweitan, who, from a long residence in the West India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete methods of curing the Bilious diseases of the warm climates.

THIS extraordinary Medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to Mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of Bile is without example, never producing debility or injuring the health in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child or weakly female. The Bilious Head-ache so much complained of in this country and in the neighborhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which to a strong man is only five pills and to a weakly woman three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, by causing the bile to pas downwards in the course of an hour or two.

In Phthisical cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, one taken every hour, with Fennel or Peppermint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The Dysentery, Croup and Summer complaint of children, are soon relieved by a few doses—a single pill to a child of five years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age. A single pill taken every fourth hour with a cup of Flax-seed tea, will cure the pleurisy, promote expectoration and relieve Coughs and colds

Two or three pills taken an hour before dinner and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

In Consumptive cases and diseases of the Liver, no medicine ever yet discovered has been known to perform such cures—two pills taken every third morning will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails, in which case the dose must be increased according to the strength or constitution.

Two pills taken at bed-time, with a cup of Pennyroyal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove Rheumatic pains wherever situated.

A supply of the above Pills For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL & CO.

Druggists, Market street, Pittsburgh.

October 30, 1818.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1818.

If a correspondent in the last Statesman, who signs himself "G." was only actuated by the vanity of relating a few circumstances relative to the early life of Mr. Jefferson, we feel very well satisfied that we have given him what *to his mind* may have appeared a fit occasion for the detail. If, however, he has stepped into the arena for the exclusive purpose of defending the character of a man he venerated, we can only say that he is contending with a phantom, and that he has mistaken our object entirely. If he will take the trouble to recur to that article in our paper, on which his communication appears to be founded, he will find that we were not the *first* to "draw forth from the grave," any of the charges of Cobbett, "*fresh* in all their *foulness*." If he had read our publication with that attention which a candid man ought to have done, he probably would have been spared both the labour of this flight of fancy, and the decorous apostrophe about toryism. He would then have found that Mr. Pentland's paper had priority over us, in drawing forth the "tory writings of Cobbett;" that we never thought of it until in that paper we saw some heavy charges against Mr. Harper, headed 'Cobbett versus Harper,' composed of extracts from Cobbett's Register; that, in short, the very object we had in view was to shew the meanness of such conduct and to protest against such a dangerous precedent, as giving Porcupine as authority for any thing. We only meant to contend, that if he was a competent and credible witness against one character, he must be equally so against another. If full confidence is to be placed in his charges against Mr. Harper, it is but fair to expect the same faith for those against Mr. Jefferson. For our part we unequivocally declare, we never believed either the one or the other, and that we should consider ourselves debased by the bare idea of applying to Cobbett for his opinion of the character of America or her citizens. As for Mr. Jefferson, whatever may be our opinion of his political career, far be it from us to attack him as a man.

With us, age will ever be encircled with a halo of venerableness which must command our highest respect. A man who is fast verging on his eightieth year, and who acted so distinguished a part in our revolutionary struggle, can only be viewed by us with those sentiments which the happy effects of that struggle naturally produce. As to Doctor Franklin, it is unnecessary for us to say more, than that we consider him as an ornament for any country.

The crime of bringing up the "trash of Peter must not lay at our door." Cobbett versus Harper ran the rounds of every democratic paper, that fell into our hands for two or three weeks. Our extracts were only in humble imitation of our "*betters*." It was quite natural to rummage a little in a work, to which we were referred by such good examples.—What "G" means by his "pandemonium of federalism," and his "Washington monarchic school," we do not comprehend; it is the first time we have heard Washington and monarchy coupled together, and such associations we consider as the very essence of jacobinism.—As for his pandemonium it cannot be a very disagreeable place, when it is peopled by such imps as Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry, Jones, M'Donough, Biddle and Hull. If "G" be a stranger, as we suspect he is and from foreign parts too, as would appear from his telling us what Americans *ought* to do, we shall take the liberty of informing him, that decorum is expected even from a fictitious signature, and all the *splendour* of *his* style will not palliate the assumption of false premises.

The embargo on our vessels is at length happily raised, and three millions worth of merchandize has within a few days floated off, on the rapidly swelling bosom of the Ohio. It may appear somewhat parodoxical, but Pittsburgh is delighted at having her shores deserted. The large fleet of boats which has for some months been lying before our city might serve to give strangers a just conception of the immense importance of our situation, yet its protracted detention, gave a melancholy feature to this proof of our greatness; we fear the effects of it will be severely felt both in the cities and in the west. However in all cases of gloom where *our* country is concerned, our motto is SPERATE.

The beautiful Steam Boat JAMES ROSS, has weighed anchor for New-Orleans; she will take in freight at several places between this and Louisville. May success attend this gallant vessel, in her voyage of 2000 miles, across our immense continent.

Whether the worthy citizens who gave Henry Baldwin as a toast, at their dinner on the bridge the other day, made a mistake as is stated in the Statesman, is not for us to say; but we must express our astonishment, that the pitiful atttempt is still kept up in that paper, to excite public feeling on account of the professional conduct of our representative. Whether "G" be a real correspondent, or only a masquerade name of the Editor, the insertion is equally inexcusable, and we venture to predict equally hurtless. The clang about toryism we can pardon, because we know it is the prescribed form of assertion for certain papers, and saves a great deal of attempt at reasoning and argument, but as it is a received maxim among men of honour that a professional man is not to be made responsible for his conduct as such, we must protest against any encroachment on this rule. Whether Henry Baldwin is above high water mark, let his conduct in congress decide; let his constituents follow him through his whole career, and judge for themselves. If he pursues the real interests of his country with judgment and energy, his fellow citizens will not be backward in testifying their approbation, without reference to office holders or a caucus.

The following is extracted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds 21,000,000 dollars.

"The payments into the treasury this year, including receipts for public lands, &c. are estimated at $ 22,167,862 20

Which added to the balance in the treasury on 1st of January last, 6,179,883 38

Makes, 28,347,745 64

The application of this sum for that period, is estimated as follows.

To the 30th September, (inclusive of 9,148,237 dollars, which had been drawn from the treasury and cancelled) the payments have amounted to $ 16,760,337 05

To wit:

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences,	$ 3,289,806 28
Military service,	5,620,263 08
Naval service, including the permanent appropriations for increase of navy,	2,383,000 00
Public debt, exclusive of the above mentioned cancelled treasury notes,	5,467,267 60
During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will be,	9,475,000 00
Making the aggregate amount of	26,235,337 85
Leaving in the treasury on 1st January, 1818,	2,112,467 59

From the same report it appears, that the funded debt contracted since 1812, amounts to, 68,071,953 14

The funded public debt contracted previous to that date, still unredeemed, amounts to, 31,835,788 29

Making 99,907,721 43

On the 1st of Jan. 1819, this amount will be reduced to,	92,595,393 15
The treasury notes yet in circulation amounts to,	297,506 00
The treasurer estimates the probable receipts into the treasury for the ensuing year, including the balance that will remain in on the 1st January next, at	26,232,408 59
The probable authorised demands he calculates,	24,515,219 76
Leaving a balance of	$ 1,717,188 88

In these demands 326,644 dollars are calculated for the Cumberland road.

The secretary thus concludes.

In presenting this estimate of receipts for the year 1819, it is necessary to premise, that the sum to be received from the customs is less than what, from the amount of the outstanding bonds, would, under ordinary circumstances, be received. The amount of the sales of public lands during the last year, and the sum due at this time by the purchasers, would justify a much higher estimate of the receipts from that important branch of revenue, if the most serious difficulty, in making payments, was not known to exist. The excessive issues of the banks, during the suspension of specie payments, and the great exportation of the precious metals to the East Indies during the present year, have produced a pressure upon them, which has rendered it necessary to contract their discounts, for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation a large proportion of their notes. This operation, so oppressive to their debtors, but indispensably necessary to the existence of specie payments, must be continued, until gold and silver shall form a just proportion of the circulating currency. In passing through this ordeal, punctuality in the discharge of debts, both to individuals and to the government, will be considerably impaired, and well founded apprehensions are entertained, that, until it is passed, payments, in some of the Land Districts, will be greatly diminished.

The extent to which the payments in the Treasury, during the year 1819, will be affected by the general pressure upon the community, which has been described & which is the inevitable consequence of the over trading of the banks, & the exportation of specie to the East Indies, aggravated by the temporary failure of the ordinary supply of precious metals from the Spanish American mines, cannot at this time be correctly appreciated.—Should it exceed what has been contemplated in this report, the appropriations must be diminished, the revenue enlarged by new impositions, or temporary loans authorized to meet the deficiency. As the expenditure of the year 1820, will be greatly reduced by the irredeemable quality of the public debt, after the redemption of the remaining moiety of the Louisiana stock, which may be effected on the 21st day of October, 1819, a resort to temporary loans, or of the issue of Treasury notes, to the amount of the deficiency, should any occur, is beleived to be preferable to the imposition of new taxes, which would not be required after that year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 21st, 1818.

Steam Boat Launch.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. the TAMERLANE and FRANKFORT, built by the Steam Engine Company of this place, were launched, from the Upper Yard, on the Monongahela.

It is most gratifying to have to announce a second successful launch, so soon after that of the James Ross, more especially as the best judges inform us that the two last vessels, particularly the Tamerlane exhibit the finest specimens of the art. They are rated at 300 tons cargo, and are double floored of the strongest materials.

This enterprizing and most useful company have commenced the building of two more Steam Boats; we hope the same success may attend them as in the present instance.

Office of the New York Gazette,
Nov. 30, (noon.)

We have French papers to the 19th of October. They contain London dates to the 13th, and news from Aix-la-Chapelle of the 14th.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin had returned to Paris from England.

From the return of Mr. Gallatin, it may be presumed that our Ministers, who have been negociating a treaty with the British government, have effected that object.

The King of France had sent Marquis d'Antichamp and Marquis Dessoles, peers of France, to meet the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria, at Valenciennes, who were on their way to France.

PARIS, Oct. 12

It is announced that a convention was signed on the 9th, by the plenipotentiaries assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, and that in consequenee of it, the troops of occupation will have quitted the French territory on the 30th of November. France, by the terms of the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, will still have to pay 265 millions, of which 100 millions will be paid in public stock, at the current price on the 5th of this month. We owed 140 millions for each of the two last years; we shall pay but 265 millions; it is therefore a deduction of 15 millions that is made, besides the advantage of the discount upon the 100 millions to be paid in stock. It is asserted that the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, will on the 19th and 20th inst. review their troops, who will then proceed to their destination.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We learn, that the trustees of the Washington Monument Association, through the agency of our countrymen, West, Allston, and Samuel Williams, of London, have engaged the celebrated sculptor, Chantry, to form a Pedestrian Statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON; and that some progress has been made in the execution.—*Centinel.*

The Lands in the Missouri) appropriated for military bounties have beeu surveyed, and the distribution of them by Lot will commence on the first Monday in January next.

By the following letter from Mr. Tallmadge Bailey, (surgeon on board the ship Chauncey, Capt. Mackay, bound to the Pacifick Ocean and Canton,) to his father, Gen. Bailey, Post master of the City of New-York, it will be seen that that ship, after touching at the port of Rio de Janeiro, was taken possession of by the authority at that place, plundered of her property, her American flag insulted, and the officers incarcerated with outcasts in a loathsome dungeon!

RIO DE JANEIRO, (Brazil) Sept. 28.

"MY DEAR FATHER—After leaving New-York, we were favoured with prosperous and remarkably pleasant weather. On the 15th inst. to the great joy of all on board, we discovered land, and anxiously anticipated the satisfaction we were about to experience, on our arrival in a country that could offer us every luxury we could wish, after having been to sea for forty-eight days.

"Our treatment at this port will appear incredible. After being boarded by several officers of government, who after examining our papers, &c. departed apparently satisfied, and we apprehended no further delay in procuring the necessary supplies for which we entered the port.—The last officer that boarded us entered the ship and with great disrespect to the captain and officers called for the ship's papers which he pronounced imperfect and false without deigning to look at them, and immediately ordered his soldiers to search the ship, which they did without opposition. After treating us with the greatest insolence he departed. We were then guarded by a boat filled with armed men and all communication with the city cut off. A short time after our ship was boarded by an armed force, and was plundered of several articles and a great quantity of ship stores. Messrs. Byers and Smith, and myself were then forced into their boat. Captain Mackey, the first mate, and trading officer, compelled to follow us—the American ensign was struck, and the Portuguese having put the crew on board of a 74 gun ship, remained in possession of our vessel. Myself and the above named gentlemen, after being denied all intercourse with the American Consul or any other person on shore, were carried prisoners to the fort, ignorant of the cause that could justify so great an outrage on our persons and property.—After remaining there about an hour, exposed to the insolence of the soldiers, we were carried with a strong guard, to the Island of Coloras, which is situated near the centre of the city, at a little distance from the shore, and is about a mile and a half in circumference—extensive and strong fortifications defending the numerous prisons and dungeons within. At this place we landed, and after passing by a circuitous route, arrived at the summit of the Island. We passed through several arched passsages, the grated doors of which opened at our approach, and at last we came to a door which shut the entrance of a narrow hall which we arrived at after descending about 30 feet below the surface of the ground. On each side were to be seen dungeons crowded with convicts. In one of these apartments, we entered and found it already occupied by four naked wretches, whose appearance, were it possible, was calculated to add to the horror of our situation. On examination, we found our dungeon to be covered with moisture, which was continually exuding through the walls. The ground was about two thirds covered with stagnant water; on a hard platform was all that was allowed on which we could rest our weary limbs; and the vermin of every description that filled our apartment, prevented us enjoying that repose our situation required

"On the third day of our confinement, we were separately taken before three judges, who occupied a room richly decorated with the images of saints and the implements used in their worship here. We underwent an examination concerning our voyage, &c. and then were remanded to prison. In this situation we remained 5 days & nights, when we were delivered to the American minister, Mr. Sumpter, whose conduct on this occasion has been very gratifying to our feelings. Were it not for his firmness and perseverance, we should in all probability have remained weeks in prison, and perhaps been condemned on suspicion, as frequently happens in this country.

UNITED STATES *vs* T. TAYLOR.
Indictment for Piracy.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Wednesday, is still progressing; a number of witnesses on the part of the prosecution have been examined—they prove that Taylor captured several Spanish vessels, and one American loaded with Spanish property. The testimony so far, we understand, applies wholly to the taking of vessels and property mentioned in the indictment.

The counsel for the prosecution have offered to give evidence of the capture of other vessels not mentioned in the indictment, to which the counsel of the accused have objected, on the ground principally, that the accused could have no notice, and ought not to be expected to be prepared to defend himself against charges not mentioned in the indictment The counsel for the prosecution advocate the admissibility of the testimony as evidence of the *animus furandi* which actuated the accused, and which is a necessary ingredient in the crime of piracy.

The discussion of this point now occupies the attention of the court.

Extract to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, Nov. 26.

A project is on foot to reduce the army of the nation; and it is confidently expected if it does not succeed in regard to the *soldiers*, it certainly will with the *officers*. You will find, that the ill health and private concerns of the veteran JACKSON, will cause him to retire to private life. The intention is, to retain but one Major General, and two Brigadiers, one at the north, and the other at the south; the Major General, with his staff, to establish his head-quarters at Washington I presume you can easily imagine who will be retained, and who will have permission to "take dignified retirement."

BREMEN, Sept. 22.

Letters from Tangiers state that the Barbary States are making great preparations for piracy. The Spanish government has received accounts from Algiers which leave no doubt of this fact. And it is said that they will no longer respect some flags as heretofore. Spain will make every effort to prevent the egress of these pirates since it is certain they will carry the plague with them.

Six vessels arrived at the Havana, in two days, (29th Oct. 1st Nov.) with full cargoes of Slaves, from the Coast of Africa, amounting in the whole to 1692!

The Legislature

Of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburgh on Tuesday the 1st inst. A quorum of members appeared in each House. The Senate re-elected ISAAC WEAVER, Esq. Speaker, without opposition. The House of Representatives elected REES HILL, their Speaker by a nearly unanimous vote.

JAMES A. M'JIMSEY, Esq. is re-elected Clerk to the Senate, and FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Clerk to the House of Representatives.

Standing Committees in the House of Representatives.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Marks, Robinson, Middlesworth, Coulter and Souder.

Claims.—White, Dewart, Craig, Mosher and M'Meens.

Domestic Manufactures.—Trevor, Brewster, Wallace, Jenks, G. Cochran, Weaver and Logan.

Judiciary.—Purdon, Alshouse, Forward, Sharp, Sturgeon, Bowman and Houston.

Militia.—Irvine, M'Kean, J. Wilson, Beard, S. Wilson, Lawrence and J. Cochran.

Roads and Inland Navigation.—Lehman, Weaver, Jenks, Ashbridge, Patterson, Reeder, Davis, Graff, Dimmick, Fenstermacker, Miller, Middlesworth, Craig, Wallace, Orr, Trevor, Crisman, S. Wilson, Mann, Smith, Sellsor, Brewster, Young, Gilmore, Kyle, Cheney, Hindman, Mosher, Herrington, Bond, M'Kean, G. Cochran, J. Krider, and M'Meens.

Banks.—Emlen, Souder, Stewart, Hunter, Coleman, Ramsey, Mealy, Good, Hays, Newhart, Dewart, Bond, Ray, Read, Alshouse, Houston, Sturgeon, Noble, Robinson, Wills, Irvine, Richer, Reeder, M'Kean, Aurand, Marks, T. Krider, Cheney, Noon, Thompson, Hackney, G. Cochran, M'Meens and J. Krider.

Vice and Immorality.—Bond, Davis, Reeder, Mann, Withrow, Keys, and Bower.

Accounts.—Herrington, Jones and Mealy.

Election Districts.—J. Krider, Kile, Good, Orr, Hays, Boyd and Heck.

Compare Bills.—Noble, Coleman and Smith.

Governor's Message.

HARRISBURGH, Dec. 3, 1818.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens,

THE beneficence of Divine Providence continues to be extended to our country in the general diffusion of health, the blessings of peace, and the abundant fruits of the earth, and demands our devout acknowledgments.

In observing the federal administration pursuing an enlightened and impartial course of policy, neither indulging ambition, nor evincing timidity; ready to do justice to other nations, and to redress the wrongs and maintain the rights and independence of our own; and as public agents of Pennsylvania, witnessing the protection which every worthy man enjoys in his person, his religion, his labours, and his property, and tracing the gradual extension of her settlements, and the rapid progress of internal improvements; a fair occasion is presented to us for mutual congratulation.

This period of tranquillity and prosperity affords an opportunity, and strongly invites us to persevere in the measures that have been commenced, *and to adopt* such others as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the happiness of the people; the true & legitimate end of a republican government. To the attainment of this, the establishment of a system of education, as enjoined by the constitution, is essential, and has been but partially complied with. It is a fact of general notoriety, that there is not a seminary of learning in the interior of the state, in which the preparatory education, considered by several sects of christians as indispensable to the licencing a preacher of the gospel, or which is necessary for the higher branches of mechanics, can be acquired. Of course, many of our youth who have those pursuits in view, as well as others who are desirous of obtaining a liberal education, resort to the colleges of our sister states; thereby adding to the expence of their collegiate education, and withdrawing the amount of it from the circulating medium of our own state. The cause of religion, therefore, the interests of general science, and of the useful and ornamental arts, as well as the principles of economy, urge me to suggest for your consideration, either the relieving of Dickinson college, at Carlisle, from its pecuniary embarrassments so as to enable it to resume its functions on a secure and respectable basis, or what might be more conducive to the credit of the commonwealth, and to the public benefit, the consolidating the funds and interests of two or more of our literary institutions, under such modifications as they would approve, and establishing an university in a central part of the state. An institution of this nature should be endowed in such a manner that

e tutors or professors may not be entirely dependent on the casual profit of ition, or the number of students, which ight operate against the maintenance of ood order and discipline, nor yet so liberally that they would have no motive eft for individual exertion; and its departments should be so arranged that e different grades of education from e rudiments of grammar, to the ighest scientific and professional learning might be obtained.

To provide for the education of the or gratuitously, is also a duty equally perative and important. This subject s at different periods occupied the attion of the legislature: but the meases hitherto adopted, have not proved mmensurate with the laudable motives which they were dictated. The diverty of languages taught in the state, with er circumstances, present great difficies in establishing a general system, t would be wholly free from objection; I trust they are not insurmountable. ncentrating, as you do, a knowledge of local situation and views of the peoin every quarter of the state, aided by light derived from experiments made your predecessors, you must be comtent, and I trust, desirous to devise a stem that will accommodate the wants d favour the wishes of every section of commonwealth. Arduous and difficult as the task may be, its performance ould bring with it an ample reward. Edtion has such an influence in improvand expanding the intellectual powand in infusing into youthful and unnted minds, correct ideas of religion, stice and honour, that crimes are not frequently associated with it as with norance and debasement of mind. e general dissemmination of informan, by enabling all to become acainted with their duties and rights, nds to prevent the commission of imes: an effect not to be expected om penal laws alone. It may indeed e questioned how far it is correct in a overnment to punish offences without making an effort to enable the people to acquire a knowledge of the laws and their elative duties in society.

The defects in the administration of ivil justice continue to be a topic of mplaint. Whether this arises from dical errors in the organization of the hole, or any part of our judiciary system from the rules of practice adopted unr it; the true cause ought to be sought, d a proper remedy afforded. It must obvious, that, however equitable and lutary our laws may be, their beneficiaffects must be greatly diminished, unss our public tribunals, by whatever me they may be called, be organized such a form, and their proceedings reulated in such a manner, that they ay expiditiously and satisfactorily apply the provisions of the laws to the cas that arise under them.

The delays incident to the prosecution suits to a final determination, amount, some instances, nearly to a denial of stice. It is ascertained, from authensources, that one hundred and seventy s in error are now pending before the preme court, the period of the decision hich is so distant and uncertain, that procrastination may prove ruinous to ny worthy suitors. As a remissness duty has not been alleged or insinuaagainst the judges of the court, this rious and growing evil must be attributed to some other cause, which it is wor the wisdom of the legislature to trace, d their duty to remove.

As agriculture and manufactures are e great sources of wealth, and the only lid foundation of our comforts and inependence, they are particularly entiled to the fostering care of government. The power of cherishing and protecting anufactures, on an extended scale, or eyond those of the household directly onnected with agriculture belongs more mmediately to the general, than the state overnment. Agriculture, the basis of anufactures, and the most essential of ll the arts to the general welfare, is fully ithin the scope of our constitutional owers to aid and encourage, and has a trong claim to legislative patronage.—ennsylvania from the free principle of er political institutions, her genial climate, the fertility of her soil, and the enterprise of her citizens, without having received any direct support from the government, more than the common protection afforded to labour and property, deservedly sustains the character of an agricultural state. The knowledge, however, of the art of husbandry, may be improved; and it is not only the interest, but should be the pride of the representatives of an agricultural people, to promote its advancement. Though the art may be enlightened and assisted by science, it is not from speculation & theories alone, but from various and repeated experiments, together with close observation, that a proper knowledge of it is to be attained. The expense of making such experiments, are frequently uncertain in their results, few individuals have the ability or inclination to encounter. It might therefore be advantageous, if the commonwealth were to purchase within her limits, several small farms, situated in different latitudes and embracing various qualities of soil, and place them under the superintendance of boards of managers or voluntary societies, formed for the purpose, with directions respectively to make experiments of the effects of native manures; of the different modes of tillage; of the cultivation of grains and grasses; of breeding domestic animals; of rearing fruit trees; of the preservation of fruits; of the utility of newly invented implements of husbandry, intended to facilitate or abridge labour; of the cheapest and most durable mode of fencing: and whatever else may be connected with agriculture; and periodically to publish the results, with observations thereon. The expenses of such establishments would be trivial, when compared with the knowledge that might be thereby acquired and diffused on a subject in which every citizen is deeply interested.

To encourage and stimulate industry, the great spring of the improvement and extension of agriculture, easy and safe channels of transportation for the products of the soil to a certain market, are indispensable. By the bounty of former legislatures, and the meritorious exertions of companies incorporated for the purpose, about 980 miles of turnpike road have been completed, and numerous elegant and substantial bridges erected across our principal streams. But much still remains to be performed. The completion of roads, that are now from want of funds progressing slowly under the direction of companies, might, by an accession thereto, be accelerated, and the public interest promoted.

Internal navigation affords the cheapest, the most certain, and the most expeditious mode of transportation: yet there has not been much effected towards its improvement, notwithstanding the number, relative situations and diversified courses of our streams, are admirably well calculated for the purpose. When you reflect on the laudable spirit of enterprize, displayed on this interesting subject, by some of our neighboring states, I am persuaded you will concur with me in the opinion, that to avail ourselves of the benefits that may be derived from our local position, and the other natural advantages which we possess, a general and comprehensive system for the improvement of our internal navigation, ought to be adopted; and that after a proper plan of operations is maturely formed, it should be uniformly adhered to and steadily prosecuted.

The idea of connecting the western waters of the Ohio and the great Lakes with the tide water of the Delaware, at or near the city of Philadelphia, has been often suggested, and many believe it to be practicable. There is no object of publick improvement more worthy the energies and enterprize of the legislature, and the active industry of the citizens, or one that when accomplished would be productive of more beneficial consequences. it would link together, and facilitate the intercourse between the various parts of our territory; be invaluable, in every point of view, in time of peace; &, in war enable us to transport our means of defence or annoyance to any part of the state with expedition and safety. The celerity with which the Schuylkill Navigation Company have progressed in their undertaking, promises an earlier completion of it than was anticipated; and furnishes probable evidence of the utility of their plan for improving the navigation of rivers. The Union Canal Company have recently ascertained, from accurate levels taken, that a sufficiency of water is attainable on the summit level between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, to supply a canal of proper dimensions; which warrants the expectation that a water communication can be effected from the mouth of the Tulpehocken on the Schuylkill, to the mouth of Swatara on the Susquehanna, which some had hitherto deemed impracticable. It is alledged those two rivers may be also connected by a canal from Mill creek, at the head of the Schuylkill, to a certain point on the Susquehanna.

It has been likewise said by a skilful engineer that a canal could be made, leading from the Susquehanna at the town of Columbia by the city of Lancaster, to the waters of the Delaware. If the Delaware by means of the Schuylkill, or otherwise, can be united with the waters of the Susquehanna, it produces a powerful incentive for connecting the latter with the Allegheny; which is considered practicable by various routes.—1st, By the Frankstown branch of Juniata, and the Conemaugh: 2d, By the Sinnemahoning and Toby's creek: 3d, By the north branch of Sinnemahoning and a stream that flows into the Allegheny, designated in its vicinity by the name of Potato creek: 4th, By Pine creek, which approaches near to the sources of the Allegheny. It is also considered practicable to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Allegheny river, by French creek, or by the Chetauque Lake and Conewango creek. If the latter route should be preferred, the previous consent of the state of New-York would be necessary; which, from her known liberality, could doubtless be obtained. In some and perhaps in all these routes, short portages might be necessary. It is, however, said with some degree of confidence, by those who have a local knowledge of the country and the different streams, that a water communication may be opened from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, without the interruption of a single portage. The water of the Potomac, as a branch of this great system of water communication, might also be connected with the Susquehanna by means of the Conecocheague and the Conedoguinet creeks; the Conecocheague being tributary to the Potomac, and navigable, at certain seasons, up to and within the limits of our state. The distance from the Susquehanna at Harrisburgh, to the point at which the Conecocheague crosses the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania is about sixty-five miles, and the ground remarkably level. I have also understood from sources entitled to respect, that those rivers might be connected, east of the South Mountain, by the Monocosey, and Conewago, the head waters of which nearly interlock. It is obvious, that the connection of these rivers, between any of the points, would draw some of the products of our sister states, and of several counties in our own state, which now find a market elsewhere, to the city of Philadelphia, so long as that city maintains her ascendancy in capital over the southern seaports. The improvement of the navigation of the rivers referred to, with their tributary streams, within the jurisdiction of the state, as far up and as near to their sources as possible, would form an essential part of the general system, and widely diffuse the advantages resulting from it.

In presenting a view of this extensive system of internal improvement, for your consideration, I am aware, that if approved of, it cannot, from our present resources, be immediately accomplished: but as a measure preparatory to its commencement, which may take place at no distant period, it might be proper, as it would require but a small appropriation, to appoint skilful engineers, to take the surveys and levels of the waters, so far as may be necessary on the routs referred to, or on others that may be suggested, from the Delaware to Lake Erie; by which the relative practicability and expense of improving the navigation by the different routs, may be ascertained, the most eligible one selected, and the prosecution of the work authorised. The magnitude of the undertaking would necessarily attract an accession of mechanical and common labor from other states and countries; and it might therefore be accomplished without injuring our agriculture, and other branches of industry, by withdrawing workmen from those pursuits.

We have no data at present for estimating the expense of completing the system. It is, however, probable, that it would exceed what could be expected to be paid by companies associated for the purpose, together with any sum that could be advanced from the ordinary funds of the commonwealth; and that to render efficient aid to the companies that might embark in the measure, it would be necessary to create a distinct revenue, and pledge it for the payment of the stock that the state might subscribe.

The incorporation of companies for carrying on internal improvements has been objected to; but it is difficult to devise a better, or more effectual plan for the purpose. As they are already numerous, and their number is annually increasing, apprehensions are entertained that they may, by combining together, acquire a dangerous influence: it might therefore be proper, in order to allay these apprehensions, as well as from other considerations, to create a fund, and periodically apply its proceeds to the purchasing the interests of some of the companies in these improvements. They might then either be used by the public free of expense, or tolls collected for the commonwealth, as the state of her finances might justify and the wisdom of the legislature direct.

Since the adjournment of the last legislature, I have received communications from the governors of Virginia and Kentucky, inclosing resolutions of their respective states, in relation to the appointment of commissioners for examining the obstructions to the navigation of the river Ohio between the city of Pittsburgh and Shippingport, of which the commissioner, appointed by your predecessors for a similar purpose, was immediately notified. But the season was then too far advanced to proceed in the business; and I am informed arrangements will be made to prosecute it early in the next summer.

I have also received a communication from the board of commissioners, appointed by an act of the legislature of Kentucky, entitled "An act to incorporate the Kentucky Ohio Canal Company," requesting a subscription on behalf of this commonwealth in the stock of the company, with a copy of the act referred to. The act directs that five hundred shares of the stock of the company be reserved for the state of Pennsylvania, and a like number for each of the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and of the U. States. The completion of the contemplated canal, so as to afford a safe navigation past the falls of the river Ohio, near Louisville, would be peculiarly advantageous to a great portion of Pennsylvania, as well as the three states that have been mentioned. We have therefore the inducement of interest, stimulated by a just spirit of emulation, to contribute a proportionable share for the promotion of the undertaking.

The secretary will lay before you copies of the act, with the communications and resolutions referred to: also a copy of a communication from the governor of the state of Mississippi, soliciting aid for the Natchez hospital, accompanied by a copy of a resolution of the legislature of that state on the subject.

The utility of the arbitration system has been tested, and the advantages resulting from it generally admitted. These advantages may be increased by occasionally reviewing and modifying such of its provisions as experience may have shewn to be necessary. The present laws on the subject contain no authority, without the consent of the parties to a suit, to supply vacancies occasioned by the death of arbitrators. This omission is frequently injurious to one or other of the parties. The defendant is required to enter special bail on the appeal from the award of arbitrators, which bail is not liable for the payment of the debt, if the sum recovered in court be less than the amount of the award. Justice would require, that the reduction of the award should not diminish the plaintiff's security for the payment of the sum legally ascertained to be due him.

The laws respecting marriages may deserve the attention of the legislature. The mode of contracting marriages is so various and unsettled, that sometimes disagreeable consequences result from it. Many of them are uncertain in the public eye, and often incapable of proof. As they are the basis of our laws of descent and inheritance, the importance of which is daily increasing, from the extension of population and the accumulation of wealth, it is necessary for their due administration that marriages be celebrated in a regular manner, easily complied with, and susceptible of ready proof. It is therefore submitted for your consideration, that, while the solemnization of marriages by any religious society, agreeably to their respective rules, be as at present sanctioned by law, the form and manner by which the civil authority shall celebrate them, might be more clearly defined and better regulated; and whether it would not contribute to the good order and strength of society, if all marriages were directed to be registered in the proper county, within a certain period after their celebration. It may be proper also to mention the practice of granting licenses for the celebration of marriages, on payment of certain fees to the state. This practice originated in other countries, and was introduced into Pennsylvania as one of the perquisites of the proprietary governors and their secretaries. The power of issuing them has not been continued by any positive law, but is recognized in several of our acts of assembly. The term licence, implies a power to prevent, which ought not to be applied to the enjoyment of a natural right. The government may modify and regulate its exercise, but cannot claim the authority to prohibit it. Though marriages may be legally celebrated without licenses from the state, still, as the recognition of the power of granting such licenses, implies the power to withhold them, it might be proper to abolish them altogether.

The laws for the suppression of vice and immorality, will admit of some beneficial alterations and additions; and particularly that of providing more effectually for their due execution. It is proper also to remark, that much inconvenience annually arises from the late promulgation and distribution of the laws. It is a ground of complaint, that many of them are in force before the people have an opportunity of knowing their provisions.

I am not aware that the principles of our penal code require, at present, any material change. The punishment, however, of kidnapping, is not proportioned to the offence, and requires to be increased. In connection with this subject I have to observe, that it is usual to take coloured persons in numbers chained together through our state, and especially the south western parts of it, without enquiry being made into the cause or object of the procedure. This practice affords inducements to the commission of the crime, and facilities in escaping from detection.

In May last, information was communicated by the major of ordnance of the U. States, at the city of Pittsburgh, that he was prepared to deliver, at any point on the western waters, upon a requisition being made, artillery, with their carriages and implements complete, muskets, rifles, swords and pistols, in such number and proportion as might be required, not exceeding the quota due to Pennsylvania under the act of congress for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia. The arsenal at Meadville was not then completed; and there being no other place on the western waters where they could be conveniently received, he was requested to retain them in his possession for a limited time. The arsenal has since been completed, and it belongs to the legislature to direct the proportion of the enumerated articles, that it would be proper for the state to receive.

Some of the arms that may be directed to be collected and deposited in the arsenal at Meadville as well as those which are now in the state arsenals at Philadelphia and Harrisburg, require repairs; for which an appropriation is necessary.

The last enrolment of our militia exhibits the number of one hundred and eighteen thousand and sixteen, ready to be called into the public service, whenever the exigencies of the country may require it. To avert the danger and supercede the necessity of standing armies, the auspicious season of peace, might be profitably embraced to amend the defects of our militia system.

Copies will be laid before you of resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire and Mississippi, relative to amendments to the constitution of the United States, which have been transmitted to me by the governors of those states.

The duties enjoined upon the executive by the laws of the last session of the legislature, or that have otherwise occured, have been performed, or are in a train of execution.

It is, however, with regret I have to state, that the medals directed to be procured, and presented to commodore Perry and his associates in arms, are not completed. To apprise you fully of the circumstances which have delayed their execution, the secretary will lay before you copies of the correspondence on the subject, which passed during the recess of the legislature.

The accounting officers will shortly deliver to you, agreeably to law, a detailed statement of the finances of the commonwealth. The revenues, if their sources remain undisturbed, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, sustain the plighted faith of the commonwealth, liberally patronise agriculture and education, and aid internal improvement of every description, with the exception of an extensive system of inland navigation, for which a provision has been suggested.

As, however, the periods of making demands on the treasury for appropriations for some of those objects, are contingent and irregular, it may be occasionally necessary, as heretofore, to negociate temporary loans, in order to enable the commonwealth to fulfil her engagements. The legislature at their last session made provision for such contingencies; and in pursuance of the act of the 23d of March last, I negociated a loan of 50,000 dollars in the month of April, and another of the like sum in the month of November, with the Philadelphia Bank, at 5 per cent. interest; both payable within four years from the dates of the loans, in such instalments as the finances of the commonwealth might justify. Whether it may be necessary to make further loans under the authority of the act referred to, within the period which it prescribes, depends on circumstances which cannot be foreseen or controlled.

Many of the materials that have been collected, for the erection of the capitol at Harrisburgh, may be injured by time; and with all the vigilance that has been exercised for their preservation, they have been gradually wasting, I would, therefore, with deference to the judgment of the legislature, recommend their being applied to the object for which they were originally intended.

The trust confided to the legislative and executive departments, is arduous, and imposes high responsibilities. In the discharge of our respective duties, it is incumbent on us, without abandoning political principle, to endeavour to allay the asperities of party rancour, and to inculcate, by the example of our personal intercourse, by private and public acts, the principles of benevolence and harmony, the solace and happiness of social life. By pursuing a policy thus magnanimous, and divesting ourselves of every feeling in our official career, but that of zeal to promote the welfare and prosperity of our country, we cannot fail, under the favour of Providence, to continue a great and happy people, and transmit to posterity the distinguished blessings we enjoy.

WILLIAM FINDLAY.

Harrisburg, December 3, 1818.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Fourth Proof RUM.

H. DOANE,

Corner of Wood and First streets, Pittsburgh,

Has received a consignment of TWENTY-THREE BARRELS FOURTH PROOF

Spirits,

Which he will sell low.—ON HAND—A few pieces of low priced COATINGS and BAIZES.—Tobacco, Iron, Castings, Glass, Ironmongery, Hardware, etc. etc.

December 11.——3mo

N. B. TO BE LET the HOUSE attached to the Store.

To Trunk Makers.

Just Received, and For Sale by the subscriber,

A LOT OF SUPERIOR RED

DEER SKINS.

G. T. BEYER.

Pittsburgh, December 11.

A Card

WILLIAM EVENS returns his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons for past favours, respectfully informs them and the lovers of sacred music, generally, that he will recommence teaching as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. Tuition, three dollars per quarter—two evenings per week—accomodations provided by him.

W. E. flatters himself from the experience of twelve years as a leader and teacher in choirs and congregations at the eastward, and in Upper and Lower Canada, he is competent to instruct his pupils in tune and time.——NO PATENT NOTES. December 11.

Whereas

MESSRS. BEVER & PORTER, Merchants of Philadelphia, loaded 100 quarter Casks of POWDER, in a waggon owned by DAVID BELL, on the 30th October 1818; to be delivered to I. Doane, Pittsburgh, in 23 days. Any information relative to the Powder will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

December 11. I. DOANE.

Original.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Bottle,

A Parody on the Bucket.

How dear to my heart are the past-times which ever
Attend on my visit to the sign of the *Dog*,*
Where friends and companions contribute to pleasure,
And drive away sorrow with a halfpint of grog.
There mirth and good humor are always attendant,
On those who would chase care and trouble afar,
While of this vain world we feel independent,
And call for the *bottle* that stands in the bar;
The big belly'd bottle, the long necked bottle,
The comforting bottle that stands in the bar,

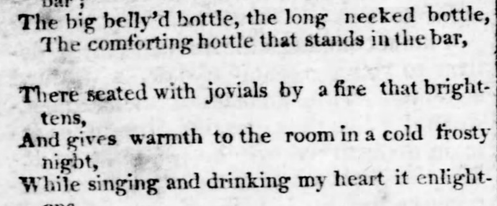
There seated with jovials by a fire that brightens,
And gives warmth to the room in a cold frosty night,
While singing and drinking my heart it enlightens,
Which makes me feel happy, contented and right.
The storms that assail us in life's hours so fleeting,
And all that would tend our enjoyments to mar,
We vauntingly spurn, and with friendship's true greeting,
Cry out for the bottle that stands in the bar;
The big belly'd bottle, the long necked bottle,
The comforting bottle that stands in the bar.

Then let's drink to our host, who is always so willing,
To give us good cheer with his cruisken of grog,
Who'll thankfully pocket your bright looking shilling,
While he goes on to keep at the sign of the *Dog*.
Ye sons then of mirth where e'er ye are punning,
Hail to that emblem as your tutelar star,
Where ye may call while ye are joking & funning,
For the comforting bottle that stands in the bar.
The big belly'd bottle, the long necked bottle,
The comforting bottle that stands in the bar.

BEAUTY.

*Tavern in Third street, Pittsburgh.

New Plane Manufactory



SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE-FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

Eichbaum & Johnston

BOOK SELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

LEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED *in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.*

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

The Partnership

OF S. RHOADS FISHER and G. T. BEYER, trading under the firm of G. T. Beyer & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having claims on, or indebted to said firm, are requested to apply for settlement to G. T. Beyer, who will continue the business as usual.

S. RHOADS FISHER.
G. T. BEYER.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Doctor EDWARD PENNINGTON, are requested to make immediate payment, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present their accounts immediately.

MORGAN NEVILLE, *Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

J. WHITING, *Agent,* AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh o attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease to infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron, NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHIADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Dido from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awt

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation o his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it a "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

30 Barrels PRIME SHAD

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, August 18.

Spanish Sole Leather,

AND

TANNERS OIL,

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by

C. Plumb,

Front, between Market, & Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1818.

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENTIRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine.—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right' nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtfcG.S.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western conntry, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John McDonald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades,	Anvils and Vices,
Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Calf and sheep skins.
Pig Lead,	Window Glass,
Tobacco,	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans*

Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandzie for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at air price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf,

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky
Rolled ditto,	Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Sugars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk
Plough Irons,	lines, etc. etc.
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awtf

220 Acres

OF THE FIRST RATE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to sell his FARM, consisting of 220 acres of first rate land, situate in the *fork* of Chartier's creek, and bounded by both branches thereof, will dispose of the same at *public sale*, on Thursday the 24th day of December next, at the premises, (unless sooner sold.) This farm is part of the estate well known by the name of MORGANZA. The stage road from Pittsburgh to Washington, Wheeling, &c. passes through it, and the Virginia pike about being formed between the two former places to connect the State turnpike with the great National road, will be located through or near it. The soil is so productive that it always commands in rent, one half, instead of one third of the corn raised. About 60 acres are in cultivation, and the under-wood being light, improvement can be extended at pleasure, with ease and little expence. The timber is excellent and abundant—sugar orchards extensive and productive—the springs, numerous and never failing—stone coal of superior quality is believed to be in sufficient quantity to supply the neighbouring country. Two grist and saw mills are within three fourths of a mile of this tract. It is little more than 2 miles from Cannonsburgh, in which there is a College of reputation. This farm, having the eminent advantages of rich soil, good water, fine timber, an inviting situation, in the bosom of a healthy and very populous country, only 9 miles from Washington, the county seat, and 15 from the city of Pittsburgh, is without doubt deserving of the attention of persons desirous to purchase. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale

Application by letter (post paid) directed to the undersigned at Washington, Washington county, Pa. will be attended to without delay.

THOMAS MORGAN.

November 17, 1818.

Notice to Creditors.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that he has applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, that they have appointed Saturday the 5th day of December, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they are hereby notified to attend.

JOHN ENGEL.

November 30,

Notice.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed Friday the 25th day of December next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, of which you will please to take notice.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Allegheny County Jail, December 4, 1818.

H. Bonnet and Renaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Threads,

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloths

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

—Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bed-cords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS,

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hdkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,

Pittsburgh, May 19 1818.——1awtf